

DRESS AND FASHION.

What an Observer Saw Among Gotham's Well-Dressed Women.

There is something new in beads and net in bodices and waists. These are made entirely of beads on a foundation of net.

Small flowers, dots or stars are powdered over cuffs, collars, bands, ruffles and plastrons. They are button-holed in scallops of color and wrought in pink, grayish blue or red cotton.

Small faceted studs of steel or jet are used to thicken camel's-hair summer cloth. It is combined with silk and very pleasing effects are produced. Indias or bengalines are mostly used with spiked trimmings.

Ecru-colored French batiste leads in midsummer dress material. It is very expensive, selling at three dollars a yard, and is made of pure flax, with fine grenadine mesh. It presents an elegant and dainty background for embroidery. Flowers and leaves are most freely used in the designs.

A bride's dress of much beauty was a gown of rich pearl-white brocade peau de soie. The overgarment was in the Egyptian style in front, falling from the shoulder to the foot of the skirt, so arranged as to show an under-robe of pearl-white surah silk, gracefully draped in the Grecian style, and caught up on the right side by a thick, handsomely worked metal girdle. The bottoms of the skirt, neck and sleeves were trimmed with exquisitely fine Oriental gold lace. The bodice at the back was princess shape, without seams, and falling into a long, full, square train. A tulle veil, caught by a spray of orange blossoms, myrtle, and jessamine, completed the costume.

Early autumn tea dresses are already being made up in camel's-hair princess finished with Greek draperies. The colors are poppy red, pale olive, rose-wood, silver gray, and apricot.

Large silk handkerchiefs of plaid are gathered over the crowns of sailor hats. The ends are knotted to form the trimming. A bird completes the effect.

The peasant waist is very much worn and is laced. Very few waists are plain. Gold garniture is in high favor. In combination with white it appears in every style of material. Gold-colored ribbons are used with white muslin, while gold embroideries are used on evening gowns of white faille or silk mull.

In summer underclothing light washing silks are prime favorites. After them come French nainsooks, light-weight linen, and soft-finished cambric.

White mull, made up over waists and skirts of elaborate embroidery, makes a midsummer gown of which any young lady may be proud.

Light-colored reuffers make a pleasing contrast to dark skirts. The prettiest colors in these reuffers are tan gray. Facings in terra-cotta or red silk are especially becoming.

Lace-striped surah silk is a novelty. So far it has appeared only in black. Stripes about half an inch wide are woven across the surface of the plain black silk. These stripes resemble coarse net or lace. This produces a rich effect.

A bonnet displayed at a leading milliner's is of ostrich feathers laid lightly together to form a beam. A few softly curling tips complete the pretty effect with an aigrette set in front.

White flannel suits are worn both morning and afternoon. The skirts are full round. For yachting and tennis blazer coats are added. Some have bright facings in red, tan or blue. Gold or silver buttons are used with the double-breasted, while the single-breasted are held together with white or colored silk cord. Those of pure white are fastened with pearl buttons of a large pattern.

Dust cloaks of surah are popular. Surah comes plained, striped, checked, polka-dotted, checked, shot, flowered and in bright and lustrous armor effects. The checked, striped and plained are the most used for these cloaks, which the ladies find of great service in keeping their dresses clean while traveling.—N. Y. Cor. Chicago News.

A Fine Snake Industry.

For years many natives have made a snug living out of the hunting and killing of cobras and other reptiles for which head-money was offered. It was a perilous occupation and many men lost their lives at it. But now an easier and simpler plan has been adopted, which is also more profitable. This is nothing less than cobra-farming. The cunning Hindoos caught a number of the snakes alive and imprisoned them in a carefully constructed pen, from which escape was impossible but in which the cobras would feed entirely at home. There the snakes increased and multiplied at an amazing rate. From time to time the snake-farmers would thin out their stock and get the bounties on a few dozen heads. The business was conducted just as systematically as poultry raising. About two hundred cobras were kept as breeders and the yield of marketable snakeheads was large. But the Government officials became suspicious because of the business-like way in which the heads were brought in and their investigations soon exposed the whole scheme and broke up the enterprise.—Calcutta Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

The Doctor Could Cure It.

Physician (with ear to patient's chest)—There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once.

Patient (anxiously)—That swelling is my pocketbook, doctor. Please don't reduce it too much.—London Tid-Bits.

A Point Well Taken.

She—You must not let any other girl rest her head on your bosom.

He—Why, of course not.

She—No, it would interfere with vested rights, you know.—Munsey's Weekly.

PASTEUR'S TREATMENT.

How the Enterprising French Doctor Obtained the Virus.

We have already seen that the incubation varies considerably as to duration. I must state as briefly as possible how the data of observation joined to those resulting from experiments are able to provide an explanation for this apparently contradictory fact. After the rabic virus has been deposited upon the tissues that have been lacerated by a bite, one of two things may take place; either the virus remains on the wound, or it is carried into the general circulation by some torn blood vessel, commonly a vein. In the first case it may happen that the phagocytes (Metchnikoff) destroy the microbes and no rabies occur, but more frequently the germs, coming into contact with torn nerves, are developed within the central portion (myelaxis) of these organs, and thence are propagated as far as the nervous centers. This way had been theoretically indicated by several authors, but lately it has been demonstrated by exceedingly ingenious experiments. This may well explain the long duration of some incubations, for the march of virus—that is to say, the development of microbes—may take place at first, and there only, in a minute nervous fiber whose cells offer a more or less important resistance to the invading germs, and before being able to reach the medulla and cerebral centers the journey's length must vary according to the distance from the inoculated spot to the medulla or the brain. This offers an explanation of the shortness of incubation observed in wounds of the head and face, as well as its longer duration when the limbs, and especially the lower ones, have been bitten.

If the absorption takes place through a blood vessel or lymphatic, it is easily understood that the incubation will not be of a greater duration than in those cases in which, for experimental purposes, the rabic virus is injected in the veins of an animal. In this event the duration is independent of the situation of the wound. This mode of infection doubtless occurs chiefly in those lacerations which bleed abundantly.

However this may be, the incubation seldom lasts less than three weeks; it generally lasts much longer. It was the knowledge of this fact that suggested to Pasteur the idea, which has since proved so useful, that if one could render an animal refractory to rabies by means of injections of attenuated virus, it might doubtless be possible to produce this very state during the interval which separates the time of biting from that of invasion. This having been demonstrated in animals, it only remained to display sufficient audacity to make its practical application upon man.—Dr. Paul Gilchrist, in North American Review.

FOOLISH AND CONCEITED.

The Less a Man Knows the More He Talks About It.

The less a man knows the more he talks about it. If "shadows murmur where deeps are dumb," they are like human beings who have small minds and are great talkers. The man who talks continuously, and who is not in intellect above the average man, must say many foolish things. The foolish man does not know when to keep his mouth shut. If he did he would still be foolish, but he would not say foolish things. An old Alliance man once had a boy who lacked good sense. The boy may be a man now and in politics. The old man used to take his son to town with him when he went with a team to sell a load of wood, and when noon came and the old man felt like taking a nip he would leave the boy in the public square, saying: "Stay right here with the team, Ezra. Don't you say a word, and nobody'll ever find out you are a fool." By and by people would come along and commence to dicker for a trade. On one such occasion a man said: "How much for the wood?" The boy smiled stupidly and said never a word. The man spoke again, and louder: "How much do you ask for your load of wood?" The boy was still dumb, but soon burst into tears, and the surprised man said: "That boy is certainly a fool!" The father came along about that time and the boy sobbed: "They've found me out, dad, I never said a word, and the man said I was a fool!" There is always hope for a boy of that sort. He knows his weakness, and that is something. The man who thinks he knows it all, and knows much less than many others is most dangerous. He will tackle any subject and make his hearers very tired. It would be a great thing if men, in the eagerness for notoriety, would refrain from meddling with religion. But so sure as a man has brains and religion in inverse ratio with an enormous conceit, knowing he can secure notoriety to himself in no other way, he tries to say something "startling" in religion. A Baptist thus afflicted recently declared there is no devil, and now a Presbyterian professor in a theological seminary declares Job was a myth and the book of Job was written by a Jewish poet during his exile. His only reason for such assertion is that he has examined the book by rules of "higher criticism," and has decided that a man suffering as Job was could not have uttered such lofty poetical sentiments! This is a case for the fool-killer rather than for church discipline.—Western Recorder.

Not a Paradox.

Westerner—Goin' to settle here, are ye?

Tenderfoot—Yes, I have come here to stay, and have already bought a home.

I was attracted to this place by an item in a newspaper which said there had not been a lawsuit in your county for ten years.

Westerner—Wall, there ain't. You see there ain't no use goin' to law when Winchester is as cheap as they air now.

MONKEYS FIGHT A DUEL.

Both of the Simians Found Dead on the Field of Honor.

A duel recently took place in a traveling circus temporarily stationed in a village outside Paris and very curious were the consequences. "Two acrobats," says a dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph, "quarreled, and resolved to fight a duel. The place chosen was the ring—after the public performance, of course—the conditions being two shots at twenty-five paces. As usual, neither of the combatants was hurt, and their wounded honors being satisfied the incident terminated. The duellists and their seconds overlooked the presence of two members of their company, who were quietly munching nuts in a corner. These were two trained monkeys, who had been taught to ride around the ring dressed up as soldiers, and to fire pistols on cue. The monkeys saw the performance of their masters, and when the way was clear they resolved to imitate it. Gravely leading their pistols they faced each other—not at twenty-five paces, but at five—and fired. They both fell dead, one with its head nearly blown off and the other shot in the breast. At the sound of the shots the master of the circus rushed in and found the bodies of the imitative duellists in the ring with the still smoking pistols lying by them."

Commenting on this interesting item, the London Saturday Review observes: "In a gloomy week two monkeys have considerably sacrificed themselves on the altar of gaiety. There is somewhat wildly laughable, 'according to a French critic, 'in whatever concerns death.' When we have heard what mirth the monkeys made, it must be deemed appropriate—if, indeed, the story is not an unworthy aspersions on the intelligence of the animals. According to a correspondent two acrobats in the circus in Paris had a dispute, followed by an affair of honor. The distance was the nice gentlemanly one of twenty-five paces, at which even a good pistol shot may miss an opponent with a weapon in his hands. At all events, whether good shots or not, the combatants did miss. Perhaps they were as nervous as the timid duelist whom Guy de Maupassant has described twice, once in a volume of sketches, and once in a novel, 'Bel Ami.'"

"Now among the temoins of this affair were two apes. The creature is imitative and ingenious, but never has monkey carried imitation and ingenuity further than the Paris monkeys. The famed ape of the cannon story had no purport. They only made one difference in the arrangements which they had observed to be so picturesque, so safe, and to honor so consoling. They found pistols and cartridges; they loaded; they stood up to each other at five—not twenty-five—yards distance, and they blew each other to pieces. Of all monkeys concerning whom history speaks, these alone are dead on the field of honor. How the details have been discovered, as the monkeys chose no seconds, does not appear. Nor is it known whether they had been long on ill terms. We seek for the lady of this quarrel in vain."

"Perhaps that is the wiser theory which denies that the apes had any hostile motives at all. They thought, from what they had observed of the duello, that it was an exercise no less friendly and harmless than gentlemanly. In his version of 'The Sleeping Beauty' Perault makes the Beauty's little boy fence with a monkey. This is, perhaps, the nearest to a duel with civilized weapons that any simian creature ever came before the monkeys of the Daily Telegraph. The baboon is a belligerent animal with military discipline, and he is said to throw stones and do many other startling tricks of war. But adieu with pistols and a doubly fatal duel, is a 'link too many for him.' Possibly the monkeys fought on Japanese principles, wherein it is dishonorable for either combatant to return alive. But we have no evidence about the most interesting points as who gave the word to fire, whether it was not a barrier duel, and so forth. We only have the sad plain facts to speak for themselves in the Daily Telegraph."

THE FIRST CORN-POPPER.

Its Inventor Laughed At By Merchants, Who Refused to Handle It.

In the winter of 1887 Francis P. Knowlton, of Hopkinton, N. H., purchased of Amos Kelley a sheet of wire netting from his manufactory on the main road and constructed the first corn-popper ever made. The various parts were cut the required shape and then sewed together with wire. Mr. Knowlton then made some for Judge Harvey and Judge Chase, which they sent to various parts of the United States as curiosities. Thinking that he could see a field of usefulness for the newly-conceived article, Mr. Knowlton made several and took them to Concord to be sold to the proprietors and they refused to have any thing to do with it. Unwilling to be thwarted in what looked to him to be a reasonable and sensible project, he proposed leaving them to be sold on commission, and was told that he could leave one or two if he would pay storage on them. From necessity he took them back to Hopkinton. The first one he made was laid away for a curiosity. It has since been given to the Antiquarian Society and now finds a home in that valuable collection. Soon after Mr. Knowlton's defeat Amos Kelley began pressing them into the required shape and by slow degrees they found favor before the public. To-day no New England homestead is without one. No patent has ever been applied for so far as is known.

NOT A CURE-ALL.

S.S.S. is not a cure-all, nor is it so advertised, but in all diseases of the blood, and in all diseases that have their origin in an impure or poisoned condition of the blood.

It Stands Unrivaled.

The record of this wonderful medicine is unparalleled in the history of medical remedies, and is made up of the grateful testimonials of those who have tested it. Physicians, preachers, and some of the best known people in the country gratefully testify to its virtues.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.

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Diseases of the Head, Throat, Lungs, Catarrh, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Rheumatism, Piles, Skin Diseases, Ulcers of all kinds, Fistula in Anus, and Diseases Peculiar to Females, such as Ulceration of the Womb, Abortion and Discharge of Menstruation.

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THE CANCER ANTIDOTE

A sure cure for Cancers and Tumors of all kinds. This remedy in a few hours converts the Tumor into carbon and it crumbles away. It causes no pain and is not poisonous to the system.

Family Practice

and Diseases of Children Treated Successfully.

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Living in practice for the past 25 years; 13 years in Philadelphia and St. Louis, and 12 years in Sedalia can give references from patients whom he has cured of every disease of the human system.

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Our Branches a general Banking business, deposits of banks, bankers, merchants and individuals solicited. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us.

—Talk about the worldly ignorance of girls! Why, they can no man so thoroughly in a week that he will want to go and hire a sheriff to hang him.—Washington Star.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss. COUNTY OF PETTIS, ss.

In the Probate Court for the County of Pettis, May Term, 1891. John R. Clifton, Administrator of Jesse V. Short, deceased.

Order of Publication. John R. Clifton, Administrator of Jesse V. Short, deceased, presents to the Court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate, and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists, and inventories required by law in such case, on examination whereof it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday of August next, an order will be made for the sale of the whole, or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts; and it is further ordered, that this notice be published in some newspaper in Pettis County, this State, for four weeks before the next term of this Court.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss. COUNTY OF PETTIS, ss.

I, Thos. P. Hoy, Judge and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Probate Court, held in and for said County, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Order of Publication therein referred to, as the same appears of Record in my office.

Witness, my hand, and seal of said Court, Done at office in Sedalia, in said County, this 2nd day of June, 1891.

Thos. P. Hoy, Judge and Ex-Officio Clerk.

6-30dwt

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an order of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, made on the 6th day of July, 1891, the undersigned public administrator for said county, has taken charge of the estate of Louis Jackson, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 13th day of July, 1891.

JOHN R. CLIFTON, Public Administrator.

7-21dwt

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Sarah J. Mockbee deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 22nd day of June, 1891, by the Probate Court of Pettis county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said Estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the Administrator, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 22nd day of June, 1891.

EDWIN MASON, Administrator.

6-30dwt

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of William T. Kemp, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such administrator at the next term of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be held at Sedalia, in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1891.

6-30dwt

JAS. T. KEMP, Administrator

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Allen, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such administrator at the next term of the Probate Court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be held at Sedalia, in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1891.

JOHN R. CLIFTON, Administrator Debonis nos.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Samuel W. Woods deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of June, 1891, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 30th day of June, 1891.

7-7dwt

MARY E. WOODS, Administratrix.

PATENTS.

Higdon, Higdon & Longan,

Attorneys.

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Missouri Pacific.

WEST BOUND.

Arrive. Depart.

Fast Mail.....7:55 a. m. 8:00 a. m.

Local Passenger.....3:15 p. m. 3:40 p. m.

Day express and mail.....3:25 p. m. 3:35 p. m.

Night express.....3:15 a. m. 3:25 a. m.

K. C. via Lexington.....4:55 a. m. 5:05 a. m.

EAST BOUND.

Local Passenger.....10:40 a. m. 10:45 a. m.

Day express and mail.....12:35 p. m. 12:40 p. m.

Night express.....11:55 p. m. 12:01 a. m.

Fast Mail.....12:40 a. m. 12:45 a. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

SOUTH BOUND.

Arrive. Depart.

Day Texas express.....5:45 p. m. 6:15 p. m.

Night Texas express.....8:55 a. m. 9:15 a. m.

NORTH BOUND.

Arrive. Depart.

Day Texas express.....8:15 a. m. 10:40 a. m.

Night Texas express.....5:50 p. m. 6:10 p. m.

Lexington Branch.

Arrive. Depart.

Kansas City express.....10:30 p. m. 5:05 a. m.

Kansas City express.....10:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m.

Local Freight.....3:00 p. m. 10:50 a. m.

Sedalia and Warsaw.

Arrive. Depart.

Passenger & express.....10:15 a. m. 4:00 p. m.

*Daily, except Sunday.